

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	20	(human or sapien) near4 carboxylesterase	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/15 17:12
L2	0	(brain or neuron or cord) near4 carboxylesterase	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/15 17:13
L3	0	(brain or neuron or cord) near10 carboxylesterase	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/15 17:13
L4	12	L1 and (brain or neuron or cord)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/06/15 17:14

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:SSSPTA1623SQS

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *
* *

NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	FEB 28	PATDPAFULL - New display fields provide for legal status
			data from INPADOC
NEWS	4	FEB 28	BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
NEWS	5	MAR 02	GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS	6	MAR 03	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
NEWS	7	MAR 03	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS	8	MAR 22	KOREAPAT now updated monthly; patent information enhanced
NEWS	9	MAR 22	Original IDE display format returns to REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
NEWS	10	MAR 22	PATDPASPC - New patent database available
NEWS	11	MAR 22	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with experimental property tags
NEWS	12	APR 04	EPFULL enhanced with additional patent information and new fields
NEWS	13	APR 04	EMBASE - Database reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	14	APR 18	New CAS Information Use Policies available online
NEWS	15	APR 25	Patent searching, including current-awareness alerts (SDIs), based on application date in CA/CAPLUS and
			USPATFULL/USPAT2 may be affected by a change in filing date for U.S. applications.
NEWS	16	APR 28	Improved searching of U.S. Patent Classifications for
			U.S. patent records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS	17	MAY 23	GBFULL enhanced with patent drawing images
NEWS	18	MAY 23	REGISTRY has been enhanced with source information from
			CHEMCATS
NEWS	19	JUN 06	STN Patent Forums to be held in June 2005

NEWS 20 JUN 06 The Analysis Edition of STN Express with Discover!
 (Version 8.0 for Windows) now available
 NEWS 21 JUN 13 RUSSIAPAT: New full-text patent database on STN
 NEWS 22 JUN 13 FRFULL enhanced with patent drawing images

NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 13 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.0, CURRENT
 MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
 AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 13 JUNE 2005

NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific research. Use for software development or design or implementation of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:16:18 ON 15 JUN 2005

=> File Medline EMBASE Biosis Caplus		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:16:31 ON 15 JUN 2005

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:16:31 ON 15 JUN 2005
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:16:31 ON 15 JUN 2005
 Copyright (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:16:31 ON 15 JUN 2005
 USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
 PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s (human or sapien) (4A) carboxylesterase
 3 FILES SEARCHED...
 L1 565 (HUMAN OR SAPIEN) (4A) CARBOXYLESTERASE

=> s (brain or neuron or cord) (5A) carboxylesterase

L2 184 (BRAIN OR NEURON OR CORD) (5A) CARBOXYLESTERASE

=> s l1 and l2

L3 21 L1 AND L2

=> duplicate

ENTER REMOVE, IDENTIFY, ONLY, OR (?):remove

ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l3

DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS'

KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE? Y/(N):n

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3

L4 12 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l4 1-12 bib ab

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2003:829913 CAPLUS

DN 140:176268

TI Protein and cDNA sequences of 24.64-kilodalton **human carboxylesterase** sequence homolog and their therapeutic uses

IN Mao, Yumin; Xie, Yi

PA Bode Gene Development Co., Ltd., Shanghai, Peop. Rep. China

SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 31 pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV

DT Patent

LA Chinese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
--	------------	------	------	-----------------

DATE	-----	----	-----	-----
------	-------	------	-------	-------

PI	CN 1382799	A	20021204	CN 2001-112736
----	------------	---	----------	----------------

20010426

PRAI	CN 2001-112736		20010426	
------	----------------	--	----------	--

AB The invention provides protein and cDNA sequences of a novel 24.64-kilodalton **human** protein, designated as "**carboxylesterase** 24.64", which is homologous to carboxylesterase.

The invention relates to expression of carboxylesterase sequence homolog

in E. coli transfected with plasmid encoding the protein. The invention

also relates to preparation of antibody against carboxylesterase sequence

homolog. The invention further relates to the use of the protein in

treatment of carboxylesterase sequence homolog-related diseases (such as

primary hypertension, peptic ulcer, renopathy syndrome, bronchial asthma, paralysis agitans, etc).

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 2001:489645 CAPLUS
 DN 135:103447
 TI **Human carboxylesterase 9** and its cDNA and use thereof
 IN Mao, Yumin; Xie, Yi
 PA Fudan University, Peop. Rep. China; Shanghai Bio Door Gene
 Technology Ltd.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA Chinese
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.
PI WO 2001048217 20001218	A1	20010705	WO 2000-CN580
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CN 1300846 19991223	A	20010627	CN 1999-125735
AU 2001019848 20001218	A5	20010709	AU 2001-19848
PRAI CN 1999-125735 WO 2000-CN580	A W	19991223 20001218	
AB	The invention provides cDNA sequences of a novel human carboxylesterase 9 cloned from placenta brain . The invention also relates to constructing carboxylesterase 9 gene expression vectors to prepare recombinant carboxylesterase 9 protein using E.coli cells or eukaryotic cells. Methods of expressing and preparing recombinant carboxylesterase 9 protein and its antibody are described. Methods of using carboxylesterase 9 gene or protein products for the treatment of various kinds of diseases, such as cancer, blood diseases, HIV infection,		

immune diseases and inflammation are also disclosed.

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson
Corporation on STN
AN 2000:215924 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000215924
TI cDNA cloning, characterization and stable expression of novel
 human brain carboxylesterase.
AU Hosokawa, Masakiyo [Reprint author]; Mori, Mieko [Reprint
author];
 Ogasawara, Yuko [Reprint author]; Tsukada, Eiko [Reprint
author]; Chiba,
 Kan [Reprint author]
CS Lab. Biochem. Pharmacol. Toxicol. Facul. Pharm. Sci, Chiba
Univ., Chiba,
 263-8522, Japan
SO Japanese Journal of Pharmacology, (2000) Vol. 82, No. Suppl. 1,
pp. 114P.
 print.
 Meeting Info.: 73rd Annual Meeting of the Japanese
Pharmacological
 Society. Yokohama, Japan. March 23-25, 2000.
 CODEN: JJPAAZ. ISSN: 0021-5198.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
 Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 31 May 2000
 Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2002

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 1999448370 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 10518925
TI cDNA cloning, characterization and stable expression of novel
 human brain carboxylesterase.
AU Mori M; Hosokawa M; Ogasawara Y; Tsukada E; Chiba K
CS Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology and Toxicology, Faculty of
 Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chiba University, Japan.
SO FEBS letters, (1999 Sep 10) 458 (1) 17-22.
 Journal code: 0155157. ISSN: 0014-5793.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
OS GENBANK-AB025026; GENBANK-AB025028
EM 199910
ED Entered STN: 20000111
 Last Updated on STN: 20000111
 Entered Medline: 19991028
AB The DNA sequence encoding a novel **human brain**
 carboxylesterase (CES) has been determined. The protein is

predicted to have 567 amino acids, including conserved motifs, such as GESAGG, GXXXXEFG, and GDHGD which comprise a catalytic triad, and the endoplasmic reticulum retention motif (HXEL-COOH) observed in CES families. Their gene products exhibited hydrolase activity towards temocapril, p-nitrophenyl-acetate and long-chain acyl-CoA. Since the molecular masses of these gene products are similar to those that exist in capillary endothelial cells of the human brain [Yamamda et al. (1994) Brain Res. 658, 163-167], these CES isozymes may function as a blood-brain barrier to protect the central nervous system from ester or amide compounds.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1998:174252 CAPLUS

DN 128:318185

TI Inhibition of **carboxylesterases** in SH-SY5Y **human** and NB41A3 mouse neuroblastoma cells by organophosphorus esters

AU Ehrich, Marion; Correll, Linda

CS Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine, Blacksburg, VA, 24061-0442, USA

SO Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health, Part A (1998), 53(5), 385-399

CODEN: JTEHF8

PB Taylor & Francis

DT Journal

LA English

AB Carboxylesterases (CbxE) can be inhibited by organophosphorus esters (OPs)

without causing clin. evidence of toxicity. CbxE are thought to protect

the critical enzyme acetylcholinesterase (AChE) from OP inhibition in

animals. CbxE and AChE are both present in neuroblastoma cells, but, even

though these cells have potential to be an in vitro model of OP toxicity,

the effect of OPs on CbxE and the relationship of CbxE inhibition and AChE

inhibition have not yet been examined in these cells.

Therefore, this study

examined concentration-related OP-induced inhibition of CbxE in human SH-SY5Y and

mouse NB41A3 neuroblastoma cells with 11 active esterase inhibitors:

paraoxon, malaoxon, chlorpyrifos-oxon, tolyl saligenin phosphate (TSP), Ph saligenin phosphate (PSP), diisopropyl phosphorofluoridate (DEP), mipafox, dichlorvos, trichlorfon, dibutyl dichlorovinyl phosphate (DBVP), and dioctyl dichlorovinyl phosphate (DOVP). All could inhibit CbxE, although the enzyme was less likely to be inhibited than AChE following exposure to 9 of the test compds. in the human cell line and to all 11 of the test compds. in the murine cell line. Species differences in concentration-related inhibitions of CbxE were evident. When cells were exposed first to an OP with a low IC50 toward CbxE (PSP), followed by an OP with high affinity for AChE (paraoxon or malaoxon), inhibitions of CbxE and AChE were additive. This indicated that CbxE did not protect AChE from OP-induced inhibition in this cell culture model.

RE.CNT 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 95135908 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 7834338
TI Immunohistochemistry with an antibody to **human** liver **carboxylesterase** in **human brain** tissues.
AU Yamada T; Hosokawa M; Satoh T; Moroo I; Takahashi M; Akatsu H; Yamamoto T
CS Department of Neurology, Chiba University, Japan.
SO Brain research, (1994 Sep 26) 658 (1-2) 163-7.
Journal code: 0045503. ISSN: 0006-8993.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199503
ED Entered STN: 19950314
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19950302
AB **Human** liver **carboxylesterase** (CE) is an enzyme capable of metabolizing drugs, and may also function as a regulator of lipid metabolism. We examined one isoform of CE by immunohistochemistry in the brains of neurologically normal, Alzheimer disease (AD), amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and cerebral infarction cases. In all but the

infarcted brains, the anti-CE antibody stained only capillary endothelial cells in the brain and spinal cord tissues. In infarct brain areas, intense immunoreactivity of the macrophages was seen. In contrast, the macrophages in the ALS lateral columns and the reactive microglia located in the center of classical senile plaques in AD, as well as other reactive microglial cells in the grey matter, showed no immunoreactivity. In the central nervous system, CE may function as a protective factor against foreign chemicals in capillary endothelial cells, and the antibody to CE may serve as a marker for invading macrophages from the systemic circulation.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1984:525745 CAPLUS

DN 101:125745

TI The effect of nordihydroguaiaretic acid and related lignans on formyltetrahydrofolate synthetase and carboxylesterase

AU Schegg, Kathleen M.; Welch, William, Jr.

CS Dep. Biochem., Univ. Nevada, Reno, NV, 89557, USA

SO Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (1984), 788(2), 167-80
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002

DT Journal

LA English

AB The lignans nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA), heminordihydroguaiaretic acid (HNDGA), and norisoguaiacin inhibited formyltetrahydrofolate synthetase (EC 6.3.4.3) and carboxylesterase (EC 3.1.1.1) activity from a wide variety of sources. In all cases, NDGA was the most effective inhibitor. Synthetase activity was reduced by half at NDGA concns. of 0.11-0.24 mM. Esterase activity consisted of NDGA-sensitive and NDGA-resistant forms. The sensitive class was half-inhibited by 2-4 μ M NDGA. Irreversible inhibition of formyltetrahydrofolate synthetase by NDGA was observed both at low protein concentration (<0.2 mg/mL) and at high protein concentration, where precipitation of protein was observed. Inhibition of formyltetrahydrofolate synthetase by NDGA arises from a decrease in V_{max} and increase in K_m for all substrates. In contrast, NDGA affects only the

Vmax parameter of the esterase activity. The broad range of enzymes

inhibited by NDGA may be a consequence of the amphipathic character of the

mol. and the flexibility to accommodate to a variety of binding sites.

The previously reported ability of NDGA to inhibit phagocytosis may be due

to the compound's ability to inhibit carboxylesterases.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1983:501369 CAPLUS

DN 99:101369

TI **Carboxylesterases** in primate **brain**: characterization of multiple forms

AU Chemnitius, J. M.; Zech, R.

CS Med. Fak., Univ. Goettingen, Goettingen, D-3400, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO International Journal of Biochemistry (1983), 15(8), 1019-25

CODEN: IJBOBV; ISSN: 0020-711X

DT Journal

LA English

AB **Carboxylesterase** activity of primate **brain** (Macaca mulatta) was determined by using Ph valerate (PV) as substrate.

Eight

carboxylesterases of primate **brain** were characterized in respect to PV-hydrolyzing activity and to their inhibition rate consts.

for the reaction with organophosphorus compds. Carboxylesterase III was

identified as neurotoxic esterase. Organophosphate inhibition data for

primate acetylcholinesterase (EC 3.1.1.7) and of primate cholinesterase

(EC 3.1.1.8) were determined and compared to corresponding data for primate

brain carboxylesterases. Physiol. functions and the clin. and toxicol. significance of primate **brain carboxylesterases** are discussed.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1983:212020 CAPLUS

DN 98:212020

TI Malaoxon sensitivity of esterases from several species of teleosts

AU Gantverg, A. N.; Perevoznikov, M. A.; Rozengart, V. I.

CS Inst. Evol. Physiol. Biochem., Leningrad, USSR

SO Zhurnal Evolyutsionnoi Biokhimii i Fiziologii (1983), 19(2), 191-3

CODEN: ZEBFAJ; ISSN: 0044-4529

DT Journal

LA Russian

AB Malaoxon (I) is an effective inhibitor of esterases from the perch Perca

fluviatilis, pike *Esox lucius*, carp *Cyprinus carpio*, and roach *Rutilus*

rutilus. The sensitivity of cholinesterase from the brain of the fishes

investigated is practically identical and therefore it cannot account for

different resistance of the organism to I poisoning. Different

sensitivity of the carp and perch to carbofos is paralleled by different

levels of the activity of carboxylesterase in these species.

However,

significant antcarboxylesterase activity of I may prevent carbofos

hydrolysis in fish by carboxylesterase.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1979:119396 CAPLUS

DN 90:119396

TI **Human** microsomal **carboxylesterase** (E.C. 3.1.1.1.).

Distribution in several tissues and some preliminary observations on its

appearance in serum

AU Junge, Wolfgang

CS Zentrallab., Staedtisches Krankenhaus Kiel, Kiel, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO Enzymes Health Dis., Inaug. Sci. Meet. Int. Soc. Clin. Enzymol. (1978),

Meeting Date 1977, 54-8. Editor(s): Goldberg, David M.;

Wilkinson, John

Henry. Publisher: Karger, Basel, Switz.

CODEN: 39YUAE

DT Conference

LA English

AB Carboxylesterase levels were determined in various tissues in nonpathol. and

pathol. cases by kinetic and immunol. methods. Carboxylesterase was

detected in the liver (.apprx.1.2 mg esterase/g tissue) and other organs

but not in serum or in any other body fluid in nonpathol. cases.

The

serum of patients who had elevated levels of enzymes routinely used for

diagnosis of liver diseases were examined for carboxylesterase.

The enzyme

was detected in 30% of the samples at levels of .apprx.20-6800 units/L.

The highest activities of carboxylesterase were found in diseases causing

acute or subacute liver congestion (acute right heart or global cardiac

failure, cardiogenic shock, status asthmaticus, or pulmonary artery

embolism. A profound damage of liver cells with subsequent liberation of the microsomal bound esterase also occurred under various toxic conditions (alc. or drug abuse).

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 77157997 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 857894
TI **Carboxylesterases** of **human brain** extract.
Purification and properties of a butyryl esterase.
AU Hojring N; Svensmark O
SO Biochimica et biophysica acta, (1977 Apr 12) 481 (2) 500-14.
Journal code: 0217513. ISSN: 0006-3002.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 197706
ED Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19770630
AB 1. A carboxylesterase (carboxylic-ester hydrolase, EC 3.1.1.1) from human brain extract was prepared to purity using DEAE-cellulose, Sephadex G-200, and fractionation with (NH₄)₂SO₄. The yield was about 20%. 2. Esters of butyric acid were split faster than esters of acetic, propionic and valeric acid, and the enzyme is tentatively designated as a butyryl esterase. Thiocholine esters were split at low rates. 3. The molecular weight was estimated as 340 000 using gel chromatography on Sephadex G-200. In isoelectric focussing the enzyme was resolved into several peaks (pI 4.0--4.7). The low isoelectric point does not seem to be due to terminal sialic acid residues. 4. The enzyme was irreversibly inhibited by diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate (k_i = 206 mol⁻¹ s⁻¹) and by diisopropylfluorophosphate. The carboxylesterase inhibitor bis-p-nitrophenyl phosphate and eserine did not inhibit the enzyme. 5. The enzyme was progressively inhibited by p-hydroxy-mercuribenzoate, and reactivated by dithiothreitol and 2-mercaptoethanol. N-Ethylmaleimide inactivated the enzyme very slowly, whereas iodoacetate and iodoacetamide

were without effect. 6. Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , and Zn^{2+} or EDTA did not influence the enzyme activity.

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 12 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

on STN

DUPLICATE 4

AN 77145644 EMBASE

DN 1977145644

TI Carboxylesterases with different substrate specificity in human brain

extracts.

AU Hojring N.; Svensmark O.

CS Inst. Biochem. B, Univ. Copenhagen

SO Journal of Neurochemistry, (1976) Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 523-528.
CODEN: JONRA

DT Journal

FS 029 Clinical Biochemistry

008 Neurology and Neurosurgery

LA English

AB Methods for the determination of carboxylesterase activity in soluble as

well as in particulate samples with p nitrophenylacetate and butyrate and

α naphthylacetate and butyrate as substrates are described. Of the

carboxylesterase activity of **human brain**, 8 to 20% was present in aqueous extracts. Particle bound carboxylesterases

could not be solubilized. By DEAE cellulose chromatography the carboxylesterases were separated into 6 more or less inhomogeneous

fractions. One of these was further resolved into 2 fractions by chromatography on CM cellulose. Fractions obtained by ion exchange

chromatography were resolved into several fractions by isoelectric

focusing. Gel chromatography on Sephadex G 200 resolved the **carboxylesterases** of **brain** extract into two fractions (molecular weights about 60,000 and 300,000). At least 4

different types

of carboxylesterases could be distinguished on the basis of different

substrate specificity.

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

39.99

40.20

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

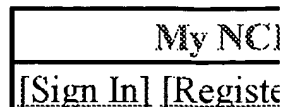
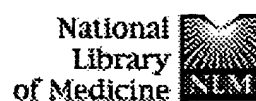
SINCE FILE

TOTAL

	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-5.11	-5.11

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:18:17 ON 15 JUN 2005
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jun 10, 2005 (20050610/UP).



All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals Book

Search for

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Display Show Sort by Send to

About Entrez

All: 37 Review: 2

Text Version

Selected: 2

Items 21 - 37 of 37

Previous 2 of 2

Entrez PubMed

Overview

Help | FAQ

Tutorial

New/Noteworthy

E-Utilities

PubMed Services

Journals Database

MeSH Database

Single Citation

Matcher

Batch Citation

Matcher

Clinical Queries

Special Queries

LinkOut

My NCBI

(Cubby)

Related

Resources

Order Documents

NLM Catalog

NLM Gateway

TOXNET

Consumer Health

Clinical Alerts

ClinicalTrials.gov

PubMed Central

☐ **21:** [Ulvestad E, Williams K, Matre R, Nyland H, Olivier A, Antel J.](#) Related Articles, Links



Fc receptors for IgG on cultured human microglia mediate cytotoxicity and phagocytosis of antibody-coated targets. J Neuropathol Exp Neurol. 1994 Jan;53(1):27-36. PMID: 8301317 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

☐ **22:** [Chemnitus JM, Dewald K, Kreuzer H, Zech R.](#) Related Articles, Links



Computerized analysis of covalent inhibition kinetics for identification of heart muscle cholinesterase and brain carboxylesterase isoenzymes. Design of differential inhibition assays. Chem Biol Interact. 1993 Jun;87(1-3):239-44. PMID: 8343980 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

☐ **23:** [Araujo DM, Cotman CW.](#) Related Articles, Links










Trophic effects of interleukin-4, -7 and -8 on hippocampal neuronal cultures: potential involvement of glial-derived factors. Brain Res. 1993 Jan 8;600(1):49-55. PMID: 8422590 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

☐ **24:** [Ovnic M, Swank RT, Fletcher C, Zhen L, Novak EK, Baumann H, Heintz N, Ganschow RE.](#) Related Articles, Links




Characterization and functional expression of a cDNA encoding egasyn (esterase-22): the endoplasmic reticulum-targeting protein of beta-glucuronidase. Genomics. 1991 Dec;11(4):956-67. PMID: 1783403 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


- ☐ **25:** Stohlmacher P. [Related Articles](#), [Links](#)
 [Aldehyde metabolizing enzymes in the central nervous system and liver--electrophoresis studies of alcoholism]
Beitr Gerichtl Med. 1991;49:143-7. German.
PMID: 1811491 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- ☐ **26:** Hassan NF, Campbell DE, Rifat S, Douglas SD. [Related Articles](#), [Links](#)
 Isolation and characterization of human fetal brain-derived microglia in in vitro culture.
Neuroscience. 1991;41(1):149-58.
PMID: 1647502 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- ☐ **27:** Houwen RH, Scheffer H, te Meerman GJ, van der Vlies P, Buys CH. [Related Articles](#), [Links](#)
 Close linkage of the Wilson's disease locus to D13S12 in the chromosomal region 13q21 and not to ESD in 13q14.
Hum Genet. 1990 Oct;85(5):560-2.
PMID: 2227943 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- ☐ **28:** Kugusheva LI, Rozengart VI, Kozenasheva LIa, Kolesova VA. [Related Articles](#), [Links](#)
 [A comparative study of the effect of vinyl phosphoric acid esters on cholinesterase and carboxylesterase activities in mammals and arthropods]
Zh Evol Biokhim Fiziol. 1990 Jan-Feb;26(1):30-4. Russian.
PMID: 2360379 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- ☐ **29:** Hayes GM, Woodroffe MN, Cuzner ML. [Related Articles](#), [Links](#)
 Characterisation of microglia isolated from adult human and rat brain.
J Neuroimmunol. 1988 Sep;19(3):177-89.
PMID: 3410964 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- ☐ **30:** Nambu K, Miyazaki H, Nakanishi Y, Oh-e Y, Matsunaga Y, Hashimoto M. [Related Articles](#), [Links](#)
 Enzymatic hydrolysis of haloperidol decanoate and its inhibition by proteins.
Biochem Pharmacol. 1987 May 15;36(10):1715-22.
PMID: 3593395 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- ☐ **31:** Ojeda VJ, Stokes BA, Lee MA, Thomas GW, Papadimitriou JM, Cala LA, Stevens SM, O'Neill P. [Related Articles](#), [Links](#)
Primary cerebral neuroblastomas. A clinicopathological study of

 one adolescent and five adult patients.
Pathology. 1986 Jan;18(1):41-9.
PMID: 3725432 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


☐ **32:** Bonne-Tamir B, Farrer LA, Frydman M, Kanaaneh H. [Related Articles](#), [Links](#)

 Evidence for linkage between Wilson disease and esterase D in three kindreds: detection of linkage for an autosomal recessive disorder by the family study method.
Genet Epidemiol. 1986;3(3):201-9.
PMID: 3459695 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


☐ **33:** Esiri MM, Booss J. [Related Articles](#), [Links](#)

 Comparison of methods to identify microglial cells and macrophages in the human central nervous system.
J Clin Pathol. 1984 Feb;37(2):150-6.
PMID: 6198340 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


☐ **34:** Chemnitz JM, Zech R. [Related Articles](#), [Links](#)

 Carboxylesterases in primate brain: characterization of multiple forms.
Int J Biochem. 1983;15(8):1019-25.
PMID: 6617950 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]


☐ **35:** Andra J, Luppa H, Weiss J. [Related Articles](#), [Links](#)

 [Histochemical and biochemical investigations of the hippocampus and neocortex of the wistar rat. III. Electron-microscopic investigations on the localization of non-specific esterases in the hippocampus (author's transl)]
Acta Histochem. 1982;70(2):258-75. German.
PMID: 6810636 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

☐ **36:** Hojring N, Svensmark O. [Related Articles](#), [Links](#)

 Carboxylesterases of human brain extract. Purification and properties of a butyrylesterase.
Biochim Biophys Acta. 1977 Apr 12;481(2):500-14.
PMID: 857894 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

☐ **37:** Mendoza CE, Shields JB, Phillips WE. [Related Articles](#), [Links](#)

 Distribution of carboxylesterase activities in different tissues of albino rats.
Comp Biochem Physiol B. 1971 Dec 15;40(4):841-54. No abstract available.
PMID: 5137638 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Items 21 - 37 of 37